

[Vol. 30.]

J. & T. G. PRENTISS,  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY JANUARY 8.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

## The U. S. Treasury Report.

The report of Mr. Secretary Dallas, to the present Congress, comprehends—

I. A review of the financial operation of the government, in reference to the late war.

II. A view of the finances for 1815, with estimates of the revenue and expenditures for 1816, and

III. Propositions for improving and managing the revenue, and for the support of the public credit.

1. Under the first head, the secretary shows (what every man of common sense had long before admitted) the folly and impolicy of Congress in relying upon a peace revenue and loans (without providing funds by taxation to meet them) for the extraordinary state of war. It would therefore be unnecessary—more particularly, as it would exclude other matter of much interest from our paper, to republish his reasoning on the subject.

The receipts of the Treasury for 1812, were \$22,600,000

Derived from revenue 9,800,000  
loans 1,060,000  
Treasury Notes 2,800,000

For 1813, 40,000,000  
Derived from revenue 11,500,000  
loans 20,080,000  
Treasury Notes 6,090,000

For 1814, 34,870,000  
Derived from revenue 11,340,000  
loans 15,080,000  
Treasury Notes 8,297,000

For 1815, to the 30th of September last—39,872,000  
Derived from revenue 12,400,000  
loans 11,340,000  
Treasury Notes 15,938,000

The whole making an aggregate of 137,414,000

The disbursements for the same period of time, are stated—

For 1812—  
For the Civil Department, &c. 1,791,000  
Army 12,078,000  
Navy 3,959,000  
Public Debt 4,449,000

For 1813—22,279,000  
For the Civil Department, &c. 1,838,000  
Army 19,800,000  
Navy 6,446,000  
Public Debt, 11,108,000

For 1814—38,190,000  
For the Civil Department, &c. 2,537,000  
Army 20,510,000  
Navy 7,312,000  
Public Debt 8,386,000

For 1815 to the 30th of September last—39,548,000  
For the Civil Department, &c. 2,537,000  
Army 15,790,000  
Navy 7,050,000  
8,911,000

Making the aggregate of disbursements from the 1st January, 1812, to the 30th September, 1815: 133,703,000

The funded debt contracted before the war, stands as follows:

3 per cent stock, 16,158,000  
6 do 120,820,000  
Louisiana do 10,993,500

Making a total of \$39,135,000

The funded debt contracted since the war stands as follows:

6 per cent stock of 1812, not payable before 1825 7,860,500

6 per cent stock of 1813, not payable before 1826 26,607,900

6 per cent stock of 1814, not payable before 1827 15,616,700

6 per cent stock of 1815, part not payable before 1827 9,745,700

7 pr. ct. stock of 1815, not payable before 1825, 3,268,900

13,314,600

The whole estimated at 63,144,900

To this is to be added a floating debt of treasury notes of 16,203,100

And temporary loans from banks for 1,150,000

Which will make the total amount of the public debt contracted since the war, so far as can be yet ascertained 80,500,000

And the whole amount of the public debt, 119,600,000

The Secretary estimates that about \$5,000,000, are yet due to individuals for loans, supplies, & services during the late war, not yet liquidated at the Treasury; and states there has been a considerable reduction of the floating debt by the payments made of Treasury Notes for taxes, duties and public lands, which are convertible at pleasure by those who held them into stock. The funded debt of the war, may amount to \$70,000,000

The Secretary next reports that "for the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement or gradual extinguishment of the national debt, the resources of the Treasury are abundant; although the state of the circulating medium, has rendered it impracticable at times, to obtain on reasonable terms, the local currency of some of the places appointed for the discharge of the public engagements." These resources, he states to be, the sinking fund, and the faith of the United States which is pledged to supply from the existing, or from other subjects of revenue, the deficiencies of that fund. This fund arises from the interest of such parts of the public debt as have been paid off—the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage—the whole producing annually \$3,400,000. But, he adds, that the charges upon that fund will now probably amount to the sum of \$14,524,300, and that there is a deficit compared with the charges on it, of \$6,524,300.

The Secretary, when recommending the es-

ablishment of a revenue system which shall not be exclusively dependent on foreign commerce, notices, that the duties on merchandise and tonnage, will be reduced one half on the 17th of Feb. next, except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of domestic manufactures, on which duties have been laid, and included in the general pledge, to be continued until the present national debt is discharged—that the new duty on salt, and the duties on sugar refined, and on stamps, will expire on the 17th of February next—that the following duties are not limited in their duration, but are included in the general pledge for the national debt—the direct tax—the duties upon licenses to distillers and on liquors distilled—on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise—on sales at auction—carriages & harness—household furniture and watches—on articles manufactured or made for sale—and the rate of postage—but that this pledge will be satisfied, by the substitution of other duties and taxes equally productive.

What would be the actual receipts of the Treasury up to New Year's day last, the Secretary estimates as follows:

Cash in the Treasury 1st Jan. 1815 \$1,526,998

Customs 8,000,000  
Direct Tax 2,200,000  
Internal Duties 4,700,000  
Lands 1,000,000  
Postage, &c. 450,000

Loans and Treasury Notes 16,350,000  
\$3,972,000

Disbursements before stated to the 30th of Sept 33,686,000

The last quarter they are estimated to be—

For the civil department, &c. 500,000  
Navy 1,500,000  
Public debt 3,000,000

5,000,000

\$38,686,000

The sum in the Treasury at the end of the year will be \$10,155,000

The probable demands on the Treasury in 1816, are estimated as follows:

Civil department, &c. \$1,800,000  
Army of 1816 5,112,000  
Arrears of 1815, beyond the amount of appropriations 9,437,087

14,549,000

Navy, supposing it is reduced one half and including \$200,000 for ship timber 2,716,000

Public debt 23,818,000

\$42,384,000

The probable annual expenditure of our peace establishment, independent of any addition to the sinking fund, is estimated at \$17,288,669

The revenue which will accrue during 1816, is estimated as follows:

Customs \$13,000,000  
Internal duties 7,000,000  
Direct Tax 5,600,000  
Lands 1,000,000  
Postage &c. 400,000

\$27,000,000

The sums actually receivable, are estimated as follows:

Customs \$20,000,000  
Internal duties 6,500,000  
Direct tax including arrears of 1816 8,500,000  
Lands 1,000,000  
Postage 400,000

Probable amount in the Treasury at new year 3,000,000

The effective ways & means will produce 39,884,000

Making a deficit of \$3,184,000 to be provided for by means other than revenue.

The Secretary recommends a continuance of the duty on imported salt—an addition to the permanent rates of duties on imported merchandise—a continuance of the double duties until the 30th of June—the abolition on the 18th of April, of the duties imposed at the last session on various articles of domestic manufacture—a repeal of the act of last session imposing duties on spirits distilled—and an addition of 100 per cent. on the rate of duty of licenses to distillers—an abolition of the duties on household furniture and watches—the repeal of the additional duty of last session on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise—a continuance of the duties on refined sugar and stamps—and the reduction one half of the direct tax.

The subtraction from the revenue which will thereby be occasioned, is estimated at \$7,000,000

But the substitutes for supply are calculated to produce—

Licenses to distillers, stamp duties, and on refined sugars 1,500,000  
Imported salt 500,000

And an increase on the permanent rates of duties on foreign merchandise, of 5,000,000

\$14,000,000

Under these changes, the revenue to accrue in 1816, is estimated as follows:

Customs \$17,000,000  
Internal duties 4,500,000  
Direct tax, net product 2,700,000  
Lands 1,000,000  
Postage 400,000

\$25,600,000

And the money receivable in 1816, is estimated as follows:

Customs \$21,000,000  
Internal duties 5,000,000  
Direct tax 6,000,000  
Lands 1,000,000  
Postage 400,000

\$33,400,000

The cash in the Treasury being estimated at three millions, this will occasion a deficit of \$6,484,000, to be provided for by loan or otherwise.

To extinguish the whole of the public debt in a period of 18 years, he proposes to make an annual appropriation of two millions of dollars in addition to the sum of eight millions now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; that this additional sum be paid out of the customs, sales of public lands and the internal duties, or either of them, and that this sum be paid over to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be employed by them in the following manner.—1st. To the payment of the interest on the funded debt; 2d. to the reimbursement of the principal as the same shall fall due; and 3d. after having answered these purposes, if there shall remain a surplus at their disposal, to the purchase of such parts of the public funded debt as shall appear to them most bene-

ficial to the United States at a rate not exceeding its par value—and lastly,

The Secretary closes his report by recommending the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere, the capital of competent amount, to consist of three fourths of the public stock and one fourth gold and silver.

## VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

DECEMBER, 15.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter which he had received from Mr. Eppes—in reply to his own communication to him announcing his appointment as Senator of the United States, as follows:

RICHMOND, Dec. 7, 1815.

Dear Sir—I have been requested by the House of Delegates to announce to you, your appointment as a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles.

I take much pleasure in performing this duty; and tender to you my congratulations upon this distinguished proof of confidence and approbation on the part of your country.

With sentiments of personal regard and esteem, believe me your friend and obedient servant,

ANDREW STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the H. of D. of Virginia.

BUCKINGHAM, Dec. 11, 1815.

Dear Sir—Permit me to return through you to the House of Delegates, my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished proof of their confidence, with which I have been honored, and to tender to yourself my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to announce my appointment as Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles. Nothing but the present deplorable condition of my health, would prevent my attempting to discharge the duties of a station thus conferred on me by the Legislature of Virginia. I have not been out of my house for more than four weeks, and it is possible that months may yet elapse before I could repair to the City of Washington. Under these circumstances, I consider it more honorable to decline the appointment, than to hazard leaving the state unrepresented. The Legislature, I hope, will justly appreciate the motives under which I act, and unite with me in opinion, that the circumstances I have stated, ought to prevent my accepting the appointment conferred on me.

With respect,  
I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient,  
JOHN W. EPPES.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

[As the Senate is not in session, and will not be until the 29th inst. no step can be taken upon this subject. Until then, Virginia must be unrepresented in part, on the floor of the Senate.]

[In perusing the *Columbian Magazine* for September, 1786, we find the following curious anticipation which is so near being already realized by com. Decatur in 1815.]

Georgia Gaz.

For the *Columbian Gazette*.

I was highly pleased lately with the perusal of a work styled 'the year 2500,' in which the benevolent author portrays the situation which he hopes France will be in at that period, and shews in a very striking point of view, the absurdity of many of the most favorite practices of the present day, in that kingdom. I felt myself strongly impressed with the idea, and threw myself on a couch where I pursued the reflection as far as I was capable, extending my view to this country. After some time I fell asleep, and dreamed that I was transported to so distant a period, as the year 1850, and that on entering a coffee house, I took up a newspaper, and read some paragraphs of the following tenor, which struck me with surprise and pleasure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1850.

A letter received from Cadiz dated the 10th of March says:

'We have authentic accounts that the American admiral Beaulieu, with 10 sail of the line has lately had a desperate engagement with a grand fleet of the Algerines, of 11 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 4 galleys. Both fought with the utmost bravery—but two of the Algerine first rate vessels being blown up, and a great havoc being made among the crews of the rest, three struck, and the remainder fled. The signals for chase were made, and three more captured—the rest were driven ashore—and fire-ships being sent among them, were all set on flames, and consumed. The brave admiral immediately sailed to Algiers, which he bombarded with such vigour, that in a short time all the fortifications on the side towards the sea, were levelled, and the city almost entirely reduced to ashes. The Dey sent an ambassador to sue for peace, and was so terrified at the fate of the fleet, on which he had placed all his reliance, that he consented to surrender all the piratical vessels which have so long infested the Mediterranean, and even the Atlantic.'

## SEQUEL OF COM. PORTER'S EXPEDITION IN THE SOUTH SEA.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of the officers of the government for a copy of the following letter, addressed by Capt. GAMBLE (of the Marines) to Com. PORTER, on the return of the former to the United States, in August last. Captain Gamble, (the reader will recollect) was left by Commodore Porter with a few men, in charge of two or three vessels and some public property, when he sailed from Madison Island for Valparaiso, previous to his ever-memorable battle in the Essex.—The following letter comprises all the subsequent occurrences:

Copy of a letter from Captain Gamble to Commodore Porter.

NEW-YORK, August 30, 1815.

SIR—With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marqueses before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment;

and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty requiring my men to be so much separated.

I, however, had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity with them, until the 7th May following, when my distressed situation placed me in their power.

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences, which were sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Wetter (marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf, on the afternoon of the 28th February, and the desertion of four of my men. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person, all excepting one (a prisoner) having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat (near the beach) at that time sea-worthy.

On the 12th April began to rig the ships.—Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond, which as I calculated, employed the men until the 1st of May. All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me at that place. The work went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression, had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description, taken to the Greenwich, (the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

On the 7th May, while on board the Seringapatam, on duty, which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was wounded, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the Seringapatam out of the bay—two days after, when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, midshipmen William Felters, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Brudinell, were massacred, and Peter Coddington (Marine) dangerously wounded.—After bending the jib, and spanker, we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze that carried the ship clear of the bay with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

After getting out of the bay, we found our situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to cat it. We mustered altogether eight souls, out of which there was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the scurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by my wound.

In that state, destitute of charts, and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Island, after a passage of seventeen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board of her seven months, during which time my men were treated in a most shameful manner. We were then put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time) leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. 47 N. long. 18 W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Havre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel, and shall therefore await either your orders, or the order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps at this place.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN M. GAMBLE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14—Noon.

From Jamaica Papers received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

Kingston, (Jam.) Nov. 2.

We have at length intelligence direct from Gen. Anaya at Mexico. This brave Mexican, whose sang froid and courage were equally remarkable during the invasion, after having once experienced some contrariety, landed at last on the Mexican soil, where he was received with the acclamations of the people, and his calumniators arrested by order of government. The supreme Congress of the republic has entrusted him with an important mission, and he will shortly repair to the north.

The Spaniards lately landed in Mexico 2500 men of the famous expedition to the Spanish Main. The government of Fernando wished to employ this reinforcement to free the common nation between Tomico and other points. The insurgent general drew them into the interior and killed 600 in one action—a column of 200 men, with their arms and baggage, joined the independent standard; the rest fell back on Xalapa, where they arrived reduced almost to nothing.

General Anaya has sent us a copy of the Mexican constitution, of which we will give an analysis in a future number.

Dr. Robinson, who accompanied General Anaya to Mexico, and was on the way with him to attend the Mexican Congress, writes on the 10th July, from Huatusco, (five or six leagues from the city of Mexico)—"We have just received the agreeable news that the Patriots have completely beaten a division of the Royalists in the province of Puebla."

The following is an extract from a proclamation, issued at Buenos Ayres, addressed by the Director (ad interim) of the state, Don Ignacio Alvarez, to the inhabitants of the Confederation:

"Citizens—Spain, freed from the power of the French, after adding a new example to the history of there being nothing superior to the constancy of a people, collectively defending their liberty, inconsistent in her own experience, without recovering from the calamities with which she has been afflicted, blind in her rankled hatred, deaf to the voice of her own interest, of justice and humanity, is sending to our shores ten thousand assassins, intent in destroying, in one day, the work of five years labor, and flushed with the hope of immolating victims to their fury, and of renewing the execrable scenes of which they were the authors in the ominous age of the conquests of these countries, by perpetuating, and if possible, rendering more galling, the captivity under which they have groaned for 14 generations.

With the name of brothers on their lips, but with the weapon in their right hands, they approach the waters of La Plata, to spread alarm among the people, but only to give them fresh opportunities of repeating the same glorious proof of valor they have already given. From this day, fellow citizens, liberty is more dear to us, because she requires new sacrifices at our hands. The Americans, worthy of this name, in each danger behold the basis of their glories. One sentiment inflames their heart—no one prefers slavery to death, &c. &c. &c."

Extract of a letter from an American, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29.

"I had expected on my arrival to have found affairs in a favorable situation: that since they had secured the country to themselves, by becoming masters of the entire Province, a government similar to that of the United States would be established, by a union of the different Provinces of Paraguay under one head, and forming a constitution conducive to their general interests and prosperity. But in lieu of uniting themselves, each province acts for itself, by having separate chiefs and laws.—The province of Itio de la Plata, of which Monte Video is the chief town, situated on the other side of this river, and which was some time since conquered from Spain by the troops of this side, and annexed to this government, are now in opposition to it. The chiefs thereof, who are principally from this place, complain that they are without any means of defending themselves in case the Royalists should attack; the cannon which belonged to the fortifications of Monte Video, as also the arms, ammunition, &c. being removed to Buenos Ayres, a heavy contribution having been laid on the inhabitants, and that they are not allowed the same advantages as the citizens of this place. Gen. Artigas, their principal chief, who maintains himself at the head of a considerable force, sent deputies, some time since, with certain propositions: but how they will settle the same, it is impossible to state. In consequence of this misunderstanding, there is no communication between this and the other side of the river, which tends considerably to the disadvantage of commerce."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

The meeting of the British Parliament, prorogued by proclamation to the 1st of February, had by a subsequent proclamation been ordered to meet on the 17th of January.

The French house of peers, on the 29th of October, adopted the project of a law relative to the measures of safety, for the government of France, by a majority of 128 votes to 29.

The mint in London had been destroyed by fire: the loss estimated by the destruction of this national establishment is put down at from 60 to 80 thousand pounds.

## PRICES CURRENT, NEW-ORLEANS.

	December 1.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Flour, fresh,	8	50
old,	4	50 dull
Tobacco,	12	50 lively
Bale rope,	8	
Yarns,	10	lively
Bagging,	17	1-2
Pork,	16	
Lard,	25	lively
Whiskey,	from 75	to 87 1-2
Butter,	from 37	to 37 1-2
Cotton,	30	
Sugar,	from 12	to 14
Bacon,	from 20	to 25

## Commission Business,

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

## COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.



## LEXINGTON, JANUARY 8.

The following gentlemen are elected Trustees of the Town of Lexington, for the ensuing year:—

John Bradford, Thomas Wallace, John Fowler, Stephen Chipley, Alexander Parker, John Lowry, Robert R. Barr, Andrew McCalla, Caleb W. Cloud, Saml. Ayres, Edward Howe.

The following gentlemen are elected Officers of the Lexington Library, for the ensuing year:—

Directors—John Tilford, James G. Trotter, Robert R. Barr, Mathew Elder, Fielding Bradford, Jr.

Treasurer—B. Gaines.  
Secretary & Librarian—Thos. M. Prentiss.

### COMMERCIAL TREATY.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, was signed at London on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following to wit:

#### A CONVENTION

To regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and his Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective countries, territories, and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has named for his plenipotentiaries the honorable Frederick John Robinson, vice-president of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, joint paymaster of his Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shown their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, to wit:

ART. I.—There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories of each, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security of their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

ART. II.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, or to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawback shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, or any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West-Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse.

ART. III.—His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, to wit: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nation.

But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

ART. IV.—It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offending government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ART. V.—This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,  
(L. S.) H. CLAY,  
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,  
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,  
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,  
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing convention, have by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed in the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of his Britannic Majesty on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which declaration is hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my L. S. hand. Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of Dec. A. D. 1815, and of the independence of the U. States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President: JAMES MONROE, Secretary

#### DECLARATION.

The undersigned his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs in the United States of America, is commanded by his royal highness, the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 3d of July, of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been expedient and determined in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of general Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well as British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India company, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that island.

It has therefore, become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratification of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declarations and understanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever, with the said island, so long as the said island continues to be the place of residence for the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)  
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.  
Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

### HARTFORD CONVENTION.

We think it a duty we owe our country, to publish, annually, the names of those who composed the "Hartford Convention"—that they may never be forgotten. The following are there names—viz:

George Cabot, James Hillhouse,  
Nathan Dane, John Treadwell,  
William Prescott, Zephaniah Swift,  
Harrison G. Otis, Nathaniel Smith,  
Timothy Bigelow, Calvin Goddard,  
Joshua Thomas, Roger M. Sherman,  
Samuel S. Wilde, Daniel Lyman,  
Joseph Lyman, Ste'n Longfellow, jr.  
Daniel Waldo, Benjamin Hazard,  
Hodijah Baylies, Benjamin West,  
George Bliss, Mills Olcott,  
Chauncey Goodrich\* William Hall, jr.  
\*Deceased.

### THE CHINESE AND BRITISH.

London papers, received by recent arrivals, contain a number of particulars respecting the origin and termination of the dispute between the British Factory at Canton and the Chinese Government. They say that the conduct of the Chinese "betrayed a striking hostility to the English, and a strong partiality for their enemies, the Americans." To deprecate the effects of these, and to eradicate them, if possible, we presume it is, that the British Government have determined to send out to China, another Embassy, which will equal, if not exceed, in pomp and magnificence, the splendid one of Earl Macartney, who went to Peking and made the Emperor some rich presents, with a view to bribe him, and purchase his good-will toward the Englishmen who should trade with his dominions; but it seems the British character is as well understood in China, as in other countries, and that notwithstanding their gold, the American republican is treated with more friendship and respect, than the English aristocrat.

The first difficulties between the British and Chinese arose from the hauteur displayed by the former, and by the disregard of neutral rights in boarding and searching American vessels within the Chinese jurisdiction. The Viceroy of Canton demanded the departure of the British vessels of war, which was answered by a remonstrance against the admission of American letters of marque, with British prize goods; subsequently, the Chinese government prohibited its subjects from supplying British ships with provisions; British vessels were fired upon; Chinese subjects were enjoined not to enter the service of the British factory; the written representation of the British were returned unanswered; all intercourse was stopped; and finally an English agent was seized, bearing a box with the Prince Regent's portrait, intended for some distinguished Chinese. At length, the British resident, with all his countrymen and their shipping, left Canton, but returned soon after in consequence of the interference of the Hong merchants. A negotiation was commenced, which the London Observer anticipates, will terminate amicably; but the English agent, whom the Chinese charged with being engaged in a conspiracy against them, had been put to death.

#### From the London Observer.

#### RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO JAPAN.

The Russian officer, Captain Von Langsdorff, in the travels recently published by him, has given a very detailed account of his visit to Japan, whither he was sent as Ambassador from his sovereign, and was charged to open, if possible, a commercial intercourse between the two Empires. The first attempt was made by the empress Catharine. That princess being informed, that a Japan merchant, named Kodai, together with some other persons who had been wrecked some years before upon the Kurile islands were living in Siberia, she invited Kodai, to St. Petersburg & after displaying all the pomp and splendour of her court, and shewing him every token of respect and kindness, gave him a vessel to return to his native country. He repaired in consequence to Ocholsk, and in 92 was conveyed by lieutenant Laxmann, son of the celebrated naturalist, to Atkiss, a harbour in Matmal, on the north-east coast of Japan. The Governor General of Siberia sent a letter by Laxmann, to the Emperor of Japan, in which, in the name of his Imperial Mistress, he made known the motive of his voyage, and proposed, in order to promote a closer friendship and union between the two nations, to establish a regular intercourse of trade. Some presents not of very great value were also sent in her Majesty's name to the Emperor of Japan. After the lapse of some months, Laxmann received, instead of an answer to the empress or the governor-general, a paper of instructions, in which it was stated that the laws of Japan which were fixed and irremovable, and never could be shaken, had forbidden any foreign vessels to come into any harbor or port of that kingdom; that the only exception made was in favor of the Dutch, who are permitted to trade to Nangasaki, but never to go into the interior of the country; that he, Laxmann, having violated a law of the state, ought in strictness, to be prohibited returning to his own country, and suffer death; but in consideration of his having fulfilled his mission which was to convey some subjects of Japan entrusted to his care, with so much fidelity and firmness, he will be permitted to return. The paper then proceeds:

"As Japan has never hitherto entered into any friendly intercourse with Russia, and consequently is ignorant of the degree of dignity at which the Russian empire is arrived; and as it is impossible by means of a letter to judge of the greater or less extent, or to know what customs and usages prevail in that country, no means are therefore presented of judging how far the two countries are agreed in their ideas with regard to respect or contempt being shewn by certain actions. On this ground, and on account of this imperfect knowledge, no answer can be sent to the letter from Russia, except by receiving the people whom chance has sent hither, and on whose account it was written; any further intercourse with them is not desired. As to what concerns future ties of friendship, no treaty upon the subject can be carried on in the harbor of Atkiss, and as little can any permission be given for foreigners to come to the capital city of Jeddo. Merchants of other nations, after the establishment of friendly relations, can only come to the places pointed out to them. For the rest it is a law to treat all ships of war let them come to what harbour or landing place they will, with the utmost strictness not to enter into any intercourse with them or receive any excuse they offer."

As the last point of instruction, the paper concluded with saying: "You Laxmann, have leave to come to the harbor of Nangasaki on producing our permission here committed to you; but without producing it, you are not permitted to enter even there."

"The permission ran nearly in the following terms:—"Entrance to the harbor at Nangaski, is permitted to a ship of the Great Russian empire; but as we have already declared, it is strictly forbidden to foreign vessels to land in any other place. We also repeat that the Christian religion cannot be permitted in our kingdom—and we therefore make it a condition, that during their stay, no act of religious worship is to be performed; and in case any agreement should be entered into in future, that nothing shall be done contrary to our laws as laid down in the above schedule. As our authority for coming on these conditions, we give this our act to Adam Laxmann."

The Russian vessel, with the ambassador and presents for the emperor, having anchored in the harbor of Nangasaki, on the 8th of October the Japanese enforced the usual regulations; they surrounded the vessel with row boats, which prevented all communication with the shore: they too kaway the guns, fire arms, and gun powder on board, which they put in deposit until her departure. The ambassador, though treated with civility, was not permitted to proceed to Jeddo and deliver his credentials and presents—or to visit the Dutch shut up at Desima; or to send any letters without their being inspected. He was permitted to land only a few times, was denied access to the temples; and received his final audience of the governor of Nangasaki in the beginning of April, when they will of the emperor of Japan was communicated to him in the following dispatch, which had been sent from Court, and was supposed to have been dictated by the Emperor himself:—

"In former times, ships of all nations were allowed to come freely to Japan; and the Japanese were in the habit of visiting foreign countries with equal freedom. A hundred and fifty years ago, however, an emperor had strictly enjoined his successors never to let the Japanese quit the country, and to permit only the Chinese, the Dutch, and the inhabitants of the island Riukin, with the Coreans, to come to Japan.—For many years the trade with the latter had been broken off, and only that with the Chinese and Dutch had been kept up. Since that epoch several foreign nations had, at various times, endeavoured to establish an intercourse of friendship and commerce with Japan; they were always, however, repulsed, in consequence of the long established prohibition, and because it was held dangerous to form ties of friendship with an unknown foreign power, which could not be founded on any basis of equality.—Friendship like a chain, which, when destined to some particular end, must consist of a determined number of links. If one member, however, be particularly strong, and the others proportionably weak, the latter must of necessity, by use, be soon broken. The chain of friendship can never, therefore, be otherwise than disadvantageous to the weak members included in it. Thirteen years before, a Russian ship, with Laxmann, came to Japan, and a second has now arrived with an ambassador from the great Russian emperor. That the one should be received with forbearance, the other with friendship, should be permitted, and the emperor of Japan would gladly do whatever was in his power, consistently with adhering to the laws; he could and would, therefore, consider the arrival of the second Russian as a proof of the friendship borne him by the emperor of Russia.—This powerful monarch had sent him an ambassador with a number of costly presents."

If they were accepted, the emperor of Japan must, according to the customs of the country, which are considered as laws, send an ambassador with presents of equal value to the emperor of Russia. But as there is a strict prohibition against either the inhabitants or the ships quitting the country, and Japan is besides so poor, that it is impossible to return presents to anything like an equivalent, it is wholly out of the emperor's power to receive either the ambassador or the presents.—Japan has no great wants, and has therefore little occasion for foreign productions: her few real wants, as well as those she has contracted by custom, are richly supplied by the Dutch & Chinese, and luxuries are things she does not wish to see introduced. It would, besides, be very difficult to establish an extensive trade, since that must, almost of necessity, occasion frequent intercourse between the common people and the foreign sailors; and this is a thing strictly prohibited."

By a Hamburg mail the intelligence is received of a treaty offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Austria and Prussia, for the double purpose it may be presumed, of extinguishing those jealousies which formerly rendered them individually weak and vulnerable to a third party—and of affording mutual protection against the designs of France and Russia, now so likely to become cordially united.—The Hamburg papers say that the 700,000,000 francs of contributions which France is to pay to the allies, will be liquidated by instalments of 140 millions annually, thus completing the whole payment in five years. A sum of 130 millions is likewise fixed as the charge of subsisting for 5 years, the 160,000 allied troops which are to remain in France. The other claims of the confederates, arising out of the non-execution of the treaty of Paris, are to be settled at the end of five years, interest at the rate of three per cent. being meanwhile paid on the amount.

### AUCTION.

At 12 O'clock THIS DAY,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE AUCTION ROOM

2 CARRIAGES & HARNESS,  
1 Dozen first quality New-York SADDLES,  
3 Pieces CLOTH,  
Some HOUSE FURNITURE,  
BOOKS, &c. &c.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Dec. 8, 1815.

—2

### Kentucky Insurance office.

1st January, 1816.

A DIVIDEND of five dollars on each share, was this day declared by the President and Directors, which will be paid to the Stock-holders at their office, on and after the 4th inst. By order of  
J. L. MARTIN, Cash'r.

### NEW GOODS.

WM. LEAVY has just received an extensive assortment of Merchandise, purchased for Cash in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail, on moderate terms for Cash. His assortment embraces

#### DRY GOODS,

In great variety, among which are  
Best superfine, and second Cloths—Blue, Black & Bottle-green, and Mixtures.  
Single and double Mill'd Cassimers of a superior quality  
Stockings and Berlin Cords  
Toiletts, Silk stripes, and Mersilles vestings  
Rose Point, and Duflil Blankets  
Bases and Flannels  
Bombasets, plain figured and twilled, black and assorted colours  
Cotton worsted and Lambs wool Hose and half-hose  
Levantine Florence and Mantua Silks  
Calicoes, Clintzes and Gingham  
Irish Linens and Shirting Muslins  
Cambric, Jaconet, Seeded and Figured Muslins, &c. &c. &c.

#### Hardware & Cutlery.

In which are included,  
Plated, Tinned and other Saddle  
Carpenters and Cabinet makers tools and utensils of the first quality  
A splendid assortment of Pocket, Pruning and Pen Knives  
Knives and Forks  
Mill and other saws of a superior quality  
A general assortment of Files  
Anvils—Vices—Bar-Iron and German, English and real Crowley Steel

#### Groceries & Queensware,

Well assorted.  
Also just received from St. Louis,  
20,000 lbs. best Patent Shot, No. 2 to 6,  
And 20,000 lbs. LEAD.

Those indebted to W. L. are once more called on for a settlement of their notes and accounts, as further indulgence cannot be expected.  
Lexington, January 1st, 1816

2—St

### John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 tr.

#### NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their accounts.

The private books of P. Ridgely, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.

January 1, 1816.



Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins's

### SCHEME

For the Distribution of Property,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING

THIS DAY,

And will continue drawing from day to day, until the whole number of shares are drawn.

Persons desirous of purchasing shares in this Scheme, can be accommodated if they call immediately, as there still remain a few unsold.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins.

January 8, 1815

52—

### Masonic Diplomas

For sale at this office.





### THE WILD GAZELLE.

The wild Gazelle on Judah's hills  
Exulting yet may sound,  
And drink from all the living rills  
That gush on holy ground;  
Its airy step and glorious eye  
May glance in timeless transport by!

A step as fleet, an eye more bright,  
Hath Judah witnessed there;  
And o'er her scenes of lost delight  
Inhabitants more fair,  
The cedars wave on Lebanon,  
But Judah's stately maids are gone.

More blest each palm that shades those  
plains  
Than Israel's scattered race:  
For taking root, it there remains  
In solitary grace:  
It cannot quit its place of birth,  
It will not live in other earth.

But we must wonder wistfully,  
In other lands we die;  
And where our father's ashes be,  
Our own may never lie:  
Our temple hath not left a stone,  
And mockery sits on Salem's throne.

### ANECDOTE.

*Whistling to some tune.*  
The lady of Dr. Bentham was a woman of a disposition congenial with that of her *cara sposa*. She asked a person who applied for the place of footman in her family, if he could whistle—"Why is that necessary?" said the man. "Because," said the lady, "I expect my footman to whistle all the time he is in the cellar, to be certain he is not drinking while he is there."

*Gas Lights.*—The following extract from the Monthly Magazine, for October, 1815, is earnestly submitted to the corporation of this city.

*Philad. Gaz.*  
"Covent Garden Theatre during the past month has exhibited the triumph of the Gas Lights. Never was illumination more brilliant, more precise, more innoxious, and at the same time more economical. There is a blaze of white light round the Theatre, & in all its avenues, differing little from the light of day, at half the expense of oil lamps, which serve only to render the darkness visible.—There are altogether about sixty burners besides gas-burners, from which issue streams of illuminated gas, almost too intense for the eye to look at. The whole is transmitted above a mile and a half, from the Gas Light manufactory in Peter-street, Westminster, which also lights most of the intermediate streets and houses. Fleet-street, Lugate Hill and other adjacent streets, are lighted from the Manufactory in Water-lane, and exhibit a blaze of light which excites astonishment and pleasure in all that behold it.

The cost is three pounds per annum, or two pence per night for shop window lamps; four pounds, or two pence half penny per night, for in-door and street lamps; and as one Gas-burner is equal to 20 or 30 common street lamps, and to two or three of the best Argand lamps, the saving is in all cases very considerable, independently of the vast increase of the intensity of the illumination. We are anxious to learn the effect in some of the country towns, where it has been proposed to introduce this mode of lighting, and which a single station may render as light as day."

From the New York Evening Post, Dec. 10.

By the Bill of mortality for the last week, we perceive there were no less than 17 deaths by small pox. A motion was made in the Common Council last evening, and committed to a Committee to see, what measures could be devised to arrest the progress of this alarming disease.—It is said to be an unquestionable fact, that several persons have caught the infection of the small pox, after having been vaccinated, and to all appearance successfully.

But we would caution against hasty conclusions, in a matter of such immense moment to the whole civilized world, without a proper investigation of facts by competent professional men.—Let it be recollected, that the small pox has been known to be received a second time.

### FOR SALE,

### THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,  
CONTAINING

### Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of 45j. Meredith's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

Nov. 3

### WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price.—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO.

6th November, 1815.

### STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a wader. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS.

October 10, 1815.

Sheriff's Blanks,  
For Sale at this Office.

### WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat  
WANTED AT THE  
ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross-street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

### FRESH FLOUR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
SHIP-STUFF & BRAN.

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good, clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Nov. 18, 1815.

### ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4.

### E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

### Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Lexington, 1st December, 1815.

49—tf.

### HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the  
Confectionary Business,  
In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Teys, Con-

fits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it.

Oct. 7, 1815.

41—tf.

### Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-ING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20.

45—tf.

### CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR  
5 or 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,  
FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.  
Enquire of the PRINTER.

45

### Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the jail. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13.

### FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to JOHN COLEMAN, Brewer, Lexington.

September 9, 1815.—37—tf

### New Fashionable Goods.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.

Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

### Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, a large and fashionable assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's, Glass & China Wares;  
which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815.—37

### Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.  
The subscriber has also,  
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-

RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,

likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is

well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

Malberry-street, April 3.

49—tf

### WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815.—37—tf

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter.

Lexington, Aug. 23.

36.

### Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,  
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1815.

49—41

### For Sale,

### Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mounsterling.

WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.

Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815.

### WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815.

36

### Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior convenience of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

### CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR  
150 Hh's of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.

October 9, 1815.

LEWIS SANDERS.

41—tf

### For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY—Inquire of

DOWNING & GRANT.

October 7.

41—tf

### For Sale,

EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE

Flax-Seed Oil,

SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar

Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill

opposite the Seminary Lot.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

Sept. 23, 1815.

59—

### Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near his factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.

September 23d, 1815.

39—tf

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL,

JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.

JAMES MAXWELL.

Lexington, 30th August, 1815.

56

### WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN,  
ACUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly. None but such as are well recommended will be taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 7, 1815.

41—tf

### Plastering & Stocowork

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Such as Stocowork, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815.

11—tf

### Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815.

28—tf

### Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

June 12th

24

### Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls.

Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24—tf

### Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 23, 1815.

### Constables' Blanks

For sale this Office.

### Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]  
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

December 2, 1815.

### TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

49—tf

### Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815.

50—tf

### Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to

JOSEPH FOWLER.

Lexington, December 1.

49

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if perferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool showing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference to a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.

THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34—tf

### Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

October 3d, 1815.

41—

### David Todd